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CONTENTS

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1, 1899, the office of the Secretary of the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY will be at Rooms 117–118, Corcoran Building, Fifteenth and F Streets N. W., Washington.

National Geographic Magazine—Back Numbers

The Society is prepared to purchase Vols. I, II, III, and IV, or Nos. 2 and 4 of Vol. I, 2 and 4 of Vol. II, 1, 3, 5, and 6 of Vol. IV, and 6 of Vol. VII. Members or subscribers having these volumes or single numbers to dispose of are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

THE

National Geographic Magazine

VOL. IX [illegible] 1898 No. [illegible]

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE SLAVES OF INDIAN TERRITORY*

PART II [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Geographic [illegible] U. S. Geological [illegible] to the [illegible] of the National [illegible] Indian [illegible] of the early years [illegible] of Indian Territory [illegible] the progress made in the very [illegible] Now that this story has been [illegible] of the world [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Territory [illegible] Territory [illegible] strip [illegible] part of [illegible] west, [illegible] affairs [illegible] Indians [illegible] Indian Territory [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] west. [illegible] Civilized Tribes [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of which [illegible] granted to certain [illegible] tribes [illegible] [illegible] which were [illegible] [illegible] Kansas [illegible] [illegible] of these lands [illegible] from the [illegible]

* [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] to men who have gained a foothold whatever progress has been made is due. The white or non-citizen population is variously estimated at from 2[illegible],000 to 300,000, outnumbering the citizens by at least four to one.

There is a United States agent for the Five Civilized Tribes located at the Union agency at Muscogee, in the Creek Nation. All business of the Indians with the Department of the Interior is transacted through this agent. He has under his control an Indian police force, numbering some forty men.

There are three United States judicial districts and four judges who together constitute the U. S. court of appeals. The jurisdiction of these courts was at first limited to civil cases, the criminal business relating to non-citizens being tried in certain U. S. courts in Arkansas and Texas, but the courts of these states have at present no jurisdiction in the territory. A United States statute prohibits the introduction into the territory of any kind of intoxicating liquor, but the law is continually being violated, and at least one-half of all the trial and criminal cases are [illegible] whiskey [illegible].

The impression that prevails that the Indian territory is an extensive prairie with very [illegible] is contrary; the major portion of the country is rugged and mountainous, covered with forests, which are principally oak, [illegible]. Some large forests of yellow pine, mainly in the southeastern section of the Choctaw Nation. [illegible] there is much black walnut timber, some of which is being shipped out of the territory. From Talihina, on the line of the Frisco road, in the Choctaw Nation, [illegible] road for the [illegible] many [illegible] are engaged in cutting pine.

Along the valleys of the Arkansas, North Fork, Canadian, Grand, and Verdigris rivers the soil is exceedingly rich and fertile, producing good crops of cotton, corn, wheat, etc. Elsewhere the soil is variable, ranging from good, fair, poor, and worthless, and a large proportion is practically worthless for agricultural purposes. On the rolling prairies of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and small portions of the Choctaw nations a large quantity of wild hay is annually cut for the purpose of winter feeding to the cattle which range over these prairies. Great herds of cattle are brought from Texas to fatten on grass and are then shipped to market, and the best pastures are fenced in [illegible]. Some stock, including horses, mules, sheep, and

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the Indians are slow to think and slow to act, and have persistently opposed any change in their tribal relations. Recently, however, some progress has been made in this direction, and agreements have been prepared and agreed to by representatives of certain of the tribes and the Dawes Commission. A bill providing for the protection of the people of Indian Territory, commonly called the Curtis bill, has recently become a law. Its most important provisions are for the allotment of lands in severalty to the citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for the laying out of towns, leasing of coal lands, etc.

To effect the allotments there must of necessity be a subdivisional survey. The only survey that had ever been made was that of several boundaries of the nations, and the subdivision of the Chickasaw Nation accomplished about twenty-five years ago. Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, an appropriation of $200,000 was made for the survey and subdivision of lands in the Indian Territory under the rectangular system. The act referred to provided further that the Secretary of the Interior might in his discretion place the work under the supervision of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey. Ordinarily, surveys under the rectangular system are executed under contracts let by the surveyor general for the district in which the surveys are to be made. Where there is no surveyor general, as in this case, the contracts are awarded by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. These contracts are let at stipulated rates per mile that are fixed by law.

The Secretary of the Interior decided, under the authority granted by Congress, to place the work of the subdivision of the territory in charge of the Director of the Geological Survey, and a plan of operations was drawn up by the latter officer and approved by the Secretary March 21, 1895. Immediately steps were taken to begin the work, and by April 1 the first parties were in the field.

The force was increased as rapidly as was consistent with efficiency. The plan adopted was first to establish the base and meridians and parallels at intervals of 24 miles. Six parties were engaged in running township exteriors, which had been bounded by standard lines, and four parties, each consisting of two or more, with two surveyors or transitmen in each party, were engaged on the subdivision of townships. Each of these subdivision parties was placed under the charge of a topographer of the permanent force of the Geological Survey, whose duty

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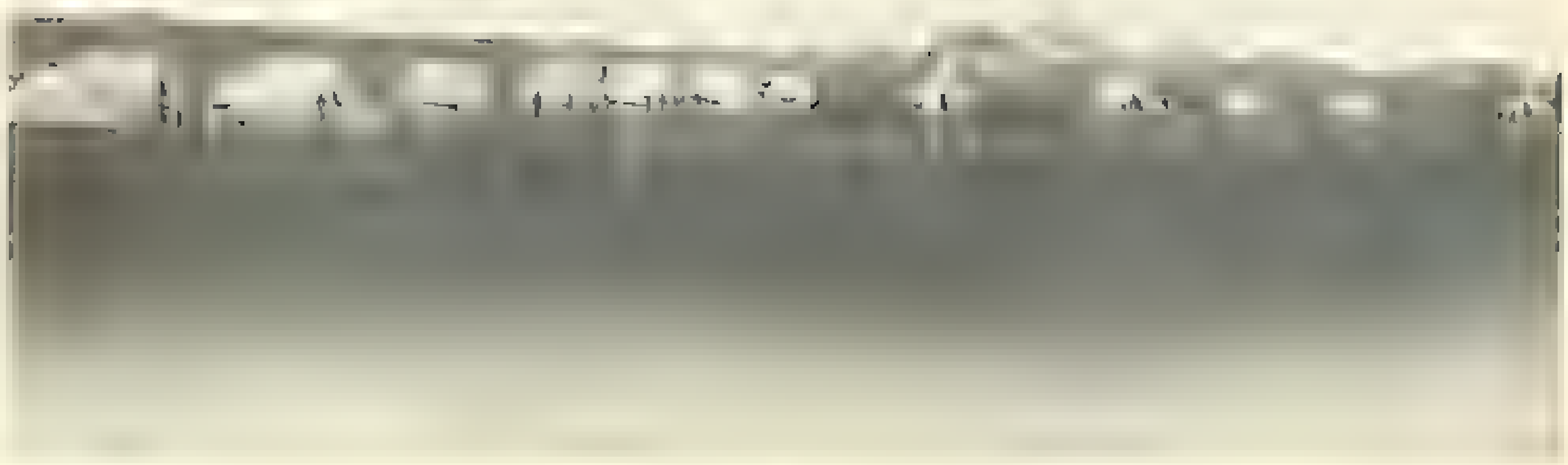

CLOUD SCENERY OF THE HIGH PLAINS*

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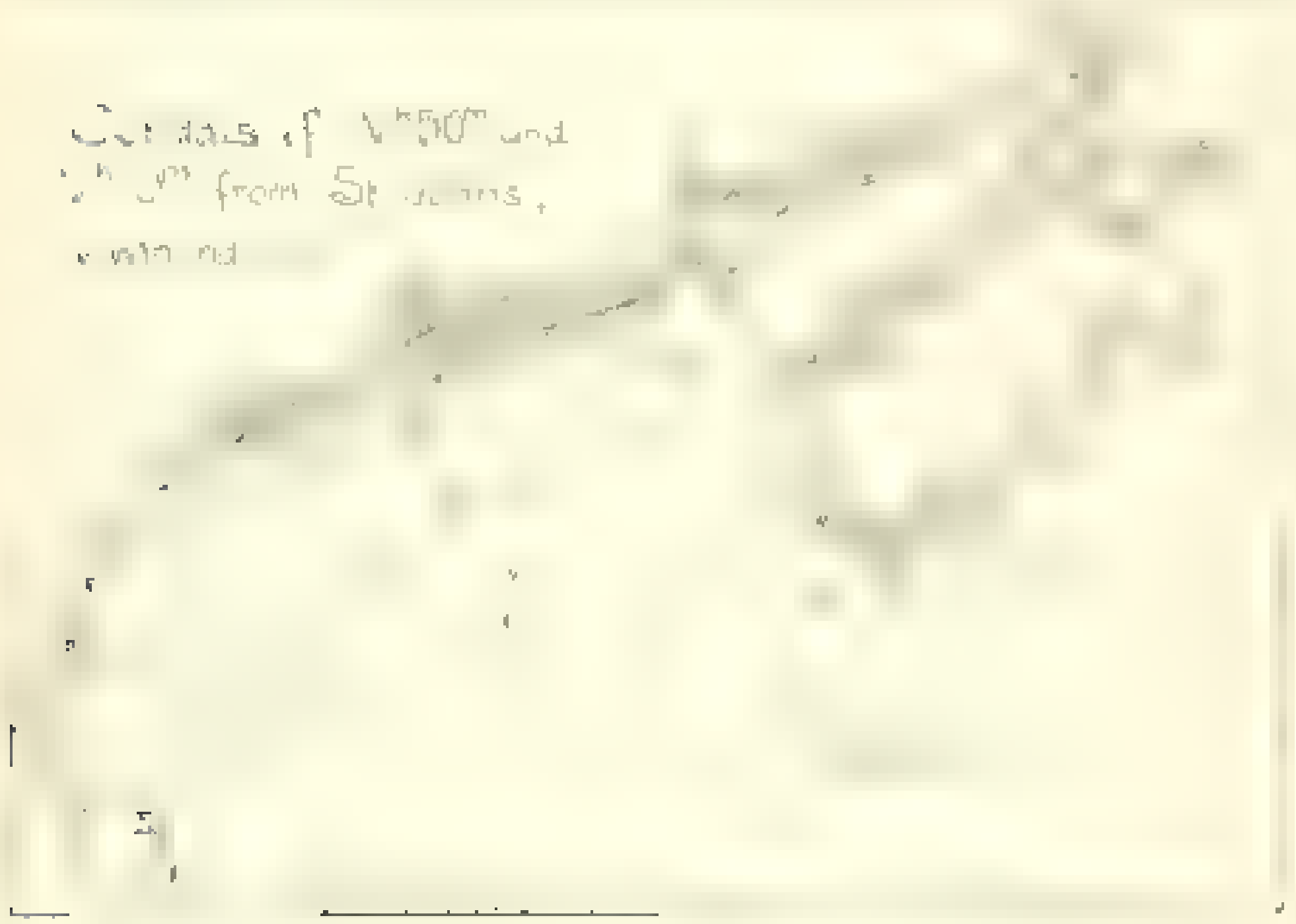
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TIDAL HARS
From Nantucket and
LONG ISLAND SOUND

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PRESIDENT ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL IN JAPAN

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GEOGRAPHIC INTERMEZZO

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Into 78 pages the author crowds a valuable compilation of the known facts concerning the Central American volcanoes, of which we are interested. Only 18 pages are given to the volcanoes of Mexico, including those wonderful giants of the New World, Popocatepetl, Ixtaccihuatl, Xinantecatl, Tuxtla, Pelado, etc., which lie almost at our very doors, and are so accessible to all who are in search of knowledge. It seems somewhat disproportionate, after so briefly describing the sites of greatest North American volcanic development, that 60 pages should be given to the relatively trivial and mostly prehistoric volcanic phenomena of the United States; but when we consider that these are here more fully and comprehensively presented than hitherto attempted, we feel grateful to the author and overlook his brief consideration of the more typical North American volcanic areas. It would have been well had Professor Russell included on his mapland in his text some mention of the latter, which stretch across the eastern gateway of the American Mediterranean, and of the volcanic cinder cone, perhaps the most perfect in the United States, occurring east of the Rio Grande in New Mexico, and also he included dead volcanoes, also the rocks of southwestern Texas. Certainly one of the kind, so far as we are aware, occurring within the Southern Atlantic Coastal plain of the United States.

As a whole, Professor Russell's work is thoroughly commendable and will not only prove a welcome addition to the library of those scientifically inclined, but will accomplish much in the laudable direction of placing within the hands of the laymen a most readable treatise upon a technical subject.

R. T. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, SESSION 1898–'99

Regular Meeting, November 4, 1898.—Col. Henry E. Rhoads in the chair. Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, U. S. Revenue Cutter service, gave an account of the Point Barrow Relief Expedition, winter of 1897–'98, illustrating his remarks by lantern slides.

Regular Meeting, November 18, 1898.—Mr W J McGee in the chair. Prof. Robert T. Hill delivered an address on Cuba and its People, illustrating his remarks by lantern slides showing the architecture, manufacturing establishments, mode of travel, scenery, and types of inhabitants of the island.

Special Meeting, November 22, 1898.—Mr W J McGee in the chair. Chief Engineer Harris Wilmer, U. S. Navy, gave an illustrated lecture on Korea.

Regular Meeting, December 2, 1898.—Mr W J McGee in the chair. Prof. W. Edwin Priest, Central High School, Washington, D. C., gave an illustrated lecture on the Spaniards in Europe and America.

At the conclusion of the lecture an informal reception was given to

members of the Cuban delegation, the resulting party consisting of General José Miguel Gomez, Colonel Manuel Sanguily, Dr José A. Gonzalez Lanuza, Señor Quesada, and Señor Ricardo Dolz Albertini.

ELECTIONS.—New members have been elected as follows:

September 23, 1902.—Mrs Emma Shaw Colchough, Porter Gravel, Miss Belle H. Moore.

October 7.—Miss Mabel L. Allen, Floyd N. Barber, Miss Etta Blowers, William S. Campbell, Charles B. Dean, Jerome F. Johnson, Henry Landon, Miss Sarah M. Libby, Miss Kate Marsden, F. P. Mendoch, Mrs Elliot S. Mosser, Samuel Hubbard, C. N. Osgood, Walter S. Parker, Miss Louise C. Patterson, R. R. Tabor, Rev. John G. Whitney, Major Edmund Wilkes.

October 21.—Miss Laura A. Colbath, Miss Maude Florer, Mrs J. Ellen Foster, W. C. Haldeman, C. Minor Hall, Frederic H. Holmes, William T. Horton, Major Joel Hotchkiss (life), A. J. Knowlton, Miss Harriet B. Sargent, Mrs Helen M. Wilcox.

November 10.—Mrs M. F. Adams, Miss Belle Allen, Rev. Henry Baker, George F. Bird, Dr J. H. Clark, U. S. N., Prof. John L. Ewell, Miss Elizabeth S. Hungerford, Homer M. Kanis, Lieut. Francis A. Lovie, U. S. R. C. S., Le Roy de Landat (F. Landat, life), F. W. McReynolds, J. Oliver Morgan, Dr Sam Moore, J. H. Palmer, Dr Eugene C. Rice, Dr Thomas E. Ridgway, Miss Helen Frances Steele, W. H. Singleton, Mrs Elizabeth C. Stann, J. Henry Smith, Dr William H. Spencer, Lieut. John W. Stewart, U. S. N., Dr William A. Stewart, Miss Alice R. Train, Alexander G. Updegraff, M. A. Walter, D. W. Woods.

November 18.—Willard Abbott, William J. Acker, Mrs F. E. Buck, Edwin C. Clark, Randolph D. Hopkins, Mrs Chas K. Ingersoll, Bernard H. Lane, Dr Harson T. A. Lemon, Miss K. L. Patterson, Elector A. Pratt, Dr William Sohon, W. H. Tapley, Charles W. Taylor, Waldo R. Truesdell, George Westinghouse, Jr. (life).

Upon nomination by Prof. W J McGee, William McKinley, President of the United States, was elected an honorary member.

December 2, 1902.—Miss May W. Cameron, J. R. Collins, Mrs Carrie M. Cox, Mrs Charlotte E. Danforth, Ernest P. Goodrich, Miss Annie Grey, Alfred Holmead, Miss A. S. Mallett, Francis E. Matthes, Mrs S. W. McCall, F. Meade, Hon. F. W. Mondell, Miss Elvira G. Parker, Miss Katherine Baker, Major Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., Frank H. Roller, Ph D., Norman E. Webster, Jr., Mrs John T. Wood.

Elections to fill vacancies on Board of Managers:

October 21.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, was elected a member of the Board of Managers to fill the unexpired term of Lieut. Everett Hayden, U. S. N., removed from the city and transferred, at his own request, to non-resuming membership.

November 18.—Prof. Henry S. Pritchett, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, was elected a member of the Board of Managers to fill the unexpired term of Prof. G. K. Gilbert, resigned.

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